WINTER GARDEN.
THUS EVENING at 6-O'DONNELL'S MISSION-Mr. John Braccham, J. C. Durn, W. S. Andrews, H. B. Phillips, T. E. Mor-is, Miss E. Johnson, Miss Mary Carr.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

DAY AND EVENING—THE GOLDEN AX—FRISKY CORHER-M. G. L. Fox and full company. ONE HUNDRED HOUSAND CURIOSITIES.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

THIS EVENING, at 8-THE ICE WITCH-PROTEAN FARCE.

Mr. Land, the Webb Sisters, the Fowler Sisters and full company.

Grand German Opera Chorus. A gorgeous Finale, THE ELFIN DELL.

THIS EVENING at 6-THEO. THOMAN'S ORCHESTRAL GAEDEN CONCERT. Programme varied every creating. Sixty-cath concert.

OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING AS A THE NICOLO TRUTPE—SPORTS OF ATLAS—LIVING LADDER—AERIAL EARS. Roberto Nicolo, the Wooder of the Age, Millie Delphine, and Mile, Rosa. WOOD'S THEATER.
THE EVENING—THE HANLON PROTHERS-STAR COM-

THIS EVENING—RICHELLEU-Mr. James Stark, Mr. M. W.

Business Notices.

PRACE HATH ITS VICTORIES. To present or conquer disease is a grand achievement; and as a solul stand bayonet will destroy, so surely will HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

This is the most trying period of the year. The stamins of the strongest yields more or loss to the consuming temperature of mid summer. Vigor occes from every pore. The strength of man passes away in invisible vapor, and weaker woman becomes a mervalen. It was to meet such difficulties that

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS water given to society. It is to prevent the evil conveguences to which an unbrased depleted, debitiated organization is liable, that they are recommended as a SUMER TONIC for both sexes. Old peopre die of exhaustion every day, who might have kept death at hay for years to come by an occasional resort to this powerful and harmless

Non-textis of the community, rich as well as poor, work contin mally. If their hands are unemployed their brains are busy, and head work is as depressing to the vital energies as muscular toil. But tone

and the wear and tour of business life will be comparatively unfeleven in the most oppressive weather. No tangior will be ex-perion of for as fast as the vital forces are expended they will be recruited and renewed by this healthful restorative. As a Summer in rigarstor it is indispensable to young and old. Sold everywhere.

A CLEAR HEAD POR BUSINESS is the ware result of a Bottle of

CONGRESS WATER

CLEARS THE HEAD SHARPENS THE APPRITE.

before breakfast.

For ORBERAL DEBILITY AND DESPUBSIA EMPIRE WATER SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTA

They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidate to change of water and diet. They alreagthen the system. They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.

They putit the break and cure soor stomach.
They care by special and Countsipation.
They care by special and Countsipation.
They care they closuplaint and Nervous Headachs.
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DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICE STAND BETWEEN your wafering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of Mr. Winslow's Scothing Strop. It corrects addity of the stoms in relieves wind colin regulates the bowels, softens the gums gives cost to the mother and health to the child. Thirty-five cents

ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIPUL HAIR .- Every day HARR It restores gray helt to its original color, stope the folloagout, keeps the head clean, and imparts new life and strength to the weakest helt. Sold by all reliable demonstra brings from testimony to the value of CHEVALIER'S LIPS FOR THE Breedway, Mew-York. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M.D.

DR BICKKELL'S SYRUP, for Dysentery, Diarrhea, and deposed Complaints generally, is the observed and best article in marker Bonness could be without it. Furely vegetable, without opiate, Dugast Banasan & Co. Agents.

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.-The best free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,0% Cassigni et. Phila.; Astorph. N.Y.; 19 Green et., Boston. Avoid franching industries of his restents.

A ARE —STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain core. It has shoot the test of years in the Valleys of Mississippi and Mississip, and is the severeign remedy in all these infected districts. Said by all Draggiets.

Sacond-Hand Sages in large numbers, of our own pad others make, taken in exchange for our new pasent ages and line Panaran Sarus. For sale low.

Mangers & Co., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestont-st., Phila.

CAUTION: FORETHOUGHT!!—Have your Medicines gat on in Storman's "Patent" Graduated Bottles, thereby obtaining Casespand calable graduated measure at home. Hagnart Bros. Agents, N. Y. THE MANA NOISELESS LOCK-STITCH SEWING-

PLANER, BRAUKEDORF & Co., No. 54 Bowery, N. Y. Quesu's DENTOPHILE, for the Teeth, combines the

picture of ALL Dentrifices IN ONE ARTICLE-Purifies the best lifes and Proserver the Teeth. Price, 50 cents.

TRUBERS, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-ages, Suppontens, &c.—Marse & Co.'s Radical Cute Truss Office mity of No. 2 Versy-et. Ludy stiendant.

FLORENGE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES—Best baths world FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway. IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, heaps it giver and from falling out, removes deciroff, the finest dressing used. Soid by Runron, No. 10 Astor House, and drogatete.

DE LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS cures inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call HRLEBOLD, No. 549 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC Hows Sawing Machine Company, —Elias Hows, p. President, No. 699 Breadway. Agents wanted.

WHESTER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2.

FIRELE & LYON'S New Family Sewing-Machine

THE GREAT CALIFORNIA WINE DEPOT!

Someon & Co., No. 30 Coderst., New York.

Son Advertisament in snother column.

John Morrissey's path to Congressional hor the set exactly to be strewn with roses His nomination by Tammany Hall being accepted as a foregone conclusion, a large number of disaffected Democrate met in one of the rooms of the Metropolitan Hotel on Seterday evening last, and after a florengh nanways of the matter, perfected an organization and resolved to hring forward, as an independent candidate Edward M. Dickinson, the well-known engineer. A Conf. mitties was also appointed to wait upon the leaders of the Union organizations of the several Wards of the Fifth District to execute account of the several Wards of the Fifth District to secure concert of action, it being held that the Democratic rote was so overwhelming that a straight Republican candi, sate stood no chance; and for the honor of the District, some other Democrat would be more acceptable than Morrissey to the Union voters. Dr. John M. Griffiths, who at present is he most prominent man spoken of in connection with the Union nomination, it is said favors the concentration coppomison to Morrissoy. Dickinson is a good speaker, and will " along " his district thoroughly.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1366. To Correspondents.

No notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever! intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and of

outy for his good faith

as letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tars-We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications The Tribune in London.

dress of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as sauar

STEVENS BROTHERS (American Agents for Libraries, 1) Henrichts, H., Cavent Garden, W. C., See Agrants for the sale of TRE TRIBUNE They will also receive Sessiaterizes and Asystrassaure. THE TRIBUNE AT SARATOGA. -Thoraton, newsman

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WERKLY

TRIBUSA[must be handed in To Pary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE. We have advices by the Atlantic Cable to the 20th inst., and rom Father Point to the 10th inst. We are also in receipt of our European files to the 8th inst. by the City of London, which arrived at this port yesterday.

It is expected that a treaty of peace between the belligerent

European Powers will be shortly ratified. It is in contemplation to annex to Prassia the Kingdom of Hanover, the Electorate of Hesse, the Duchy of Nassau, and the City of Frankfort. The King of Prussia, on his return to his capital, met with an enthusiatic popular reception. The feeling among the Parisians is said to be not favorable to Prussia. The First Lord of the Admiralty stated in the House of

ns, previous to the adjournment of Parliament, that the English Navy is in a very unsatisfactory state at present.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Only five deaths from cholera were reported in this city for the 24 hours ending at 2 p. m. yesterday. The total mortality for the week ending last Saturday was 748, a decrease of 198 as compared with the previous week. The mortality from cholera during the same period was 145, a decrease of 105 compared with the week ending on the 11th inst. In Brooklyn cases of cholera were reported yesterday, 7 of which proved fatal. The total mortality for the week was 347; the deaths from cholera numbered 95. The figures show a gratifying

improvement in the health of both offices.

A meeting was held last evening at the Mercer House to omplete the organization of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Nanal Union. Putnam Field was elected President, Charles Ludwig Recording Secretary, and L. S. Baldwin Financial Secretary. The election of other officers was postpon the next meeting of the Union, which takes place on Monday evening of next week.

The Croton Aqueduct Department, yesterday, awarded the

contract for building a dam and its appurtenances, near Boyds Corner, Putnam County, to Edward Roach, Joshua B. and Simon S. Jenkins, they being the lowest bidders, receiving \$201,002 80 for the task. They filed security for the faithful performance of the contract. in the sum of \$50,000. Within the past few days it has been rumored in 'police oir

cles that many of the special detectives detailed to break up the gangs of thieves throughout the city have been acting in collusion with the fraternity, receiving sums of money from the latter. Several arrests have been made, and the matter will be fully investigated by the Board of Police Commis-The Annual Report of the Board of Education has just been

published. From it we learn that there are 268 schools in New York, including the Free Academy, Normal Schools. Grammar Schools, Primary, Colored, Corporate, and Asylum Schools. The total amount of payments made by the Board was \$2,377,988 69. @ The Seventh Ward Union Association of Brooklyn met last evening at the corner of Pulton and Classon-aven, and listened to addresses from Horace Greeley, the Rev. Mr. Gleason,

and others. Weekly meetings are to be held at the same hall during the campaign. The Ninth District (Sixteenth Ward) Union Association held a crowded and enthusiastic meeting last night in Judge Bull's Court-room. Seventh-ave , near Twenty-second-st. The

Hon, Isaac Dayton delivered an address, and 120 new mem-The Board of Supervisors held a mosting yesterday. Nothing of much impertance transpired, the principal business being the appropriation of \$1,500 to Controller Brennan, so that he might be enabled to pay the contingent expenses of his office. The Belt Railroad Company has opened an office for the sale

exception—the Grand and Forty-second at, line—have also opened offices, but not in the most convenient localities. Yesterday, the steamer Mariposa from New-Orleans, ought to this port the first bale of the new crop of cotton. It

of tickets at No. 1 State-st. All the other companies, with one

is of an excellent quality.

Gold closed at 14% on Monday, and is not in demand. Early in the day borrowers paid 3.73ds for cash gold, and at the close of the day four per cent interest was offered on gold. At the Second Board, the market was strong on the general list. The money market shows no quotable change, but the turn is in favor of the lender. Freights are doll.

GENERAL NEWS.

The American Scientific Association, which has been helding its meetings in Boffalo for the past few days, adjourned. It has been one of the most interesting and important sessions ry is considered, by the members of the Association, of greatest importance, and one that will greatly tend toward the advancement of science.

The engine Baltic, while standing at the Catakill station on the Hudson River Railroad, exploded yesterday morning, seriously injuring the engineer, George Smith. The fireman, whose name has not been ascertained, is not expected to re-

The National Labor Convention held its first meeting year terday in the Front-st. Theater. Baltimore. Mr. John Hinohcliffe, of Bellevue, Illinois, was appointed temporary chair man. A committee on organization was appointed, who

A double murder occurred in Somerset County, Md., on Sunday. It appears that a man named James Cooper shot his wife's brother, named Purueli Johnson, and a Mr. Joseph Ellingsworth, who was endeavoring to restrain him from further violence. Both were instantly killed.

tility of the Indiana, and the entire inefficiency of the military force now there to protect the route. The savages have com mitted some horrible atrooities. Other tribes, as soon as their eorn is gathered, intend taking up the war trail.

Clubs took place at the grounds of the latter, in Paterson, vesterday. After a spirited game the Olympic was declared the

In consequence of the prevalence of the cholera in Brooklyn, the Roman Catholio Bishop of the Diocese has caused the suspension of one of the ordinances of the Church which for-

bids the eating of meats on Friday.

Active preparations are being made in Kansas for the coming political campaigu. Senators Pomeroy and Ross, and Congressman Clark have arrived at Leavenworth.

Col. Thomas G. Pitcher, U. S. A., relieves Brevet Major-

Gen. Cullum as Superintendent of the Military Academy at Mr. Charles F. Witstock has been elected Mayor of Cincin

nati by the Common Council of that city, in place of L. A. Active military preparations are going on along the Cansdian border, the authorities being afraid of another Fenian

The Mayor of New-Orleans reigns again without a rival. There is a magic in it all that passes conjecture; and Gen. Sheridau, we are convinced, cannot

be the conjurer.

In deference to Irish sentiment, and in virtue of a resolution passed by a great majority in Congress, Attorney-General Stansbury has ordered the entering of a nolle prosequi in the cases of the Fenian prisoners.

The friends of Mr. Raymond in the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards are carrying round a begging paper to obtain signers for his renomination to Congress. The work is hard, and not respectable.

The Treasury Department has wisely determined on the removal of assistant assessors who accept nominations for local offices. No doubt there is danger that the assessor seeking office might use improper influences with tax-payers, but the rule should be enforced impartially, and not against Union men

The National Convention of Laboring Men in Baltimore we take to be a far more respectable assemblace than the one in Philadelphia. Should the only result of this meeting be an expression of the heretofore unrepresented intelligence of our workingmen, we shall deem that the Convention has accomplished a good work. Its main discussion will be the eight- rod which they were accustomed to wave in terrorem

hour question, which ought to be ably set forth. It is undoubtedly to the workingman's interest to make his life as much his own as he can, and we view the eight-hour movement, however bunglingly argued, as an earnest feeling for that end. Examples of association and independence ought to be inspired by the Convention itself; yet we hope that all foolish rebellions against the plain laws of labor, and in the interest of a few to the exclusion of the many, wisely condemned.

The Soldiers of the Union have determined to hold a grand Mass Convention at Pittsburgh, to form ranks against the invasion into Pennsylvania. They will not applaud the President's policy, and their number will be legion. On our inside pages of to-day's issue will be found a

continuation of Mr. Clarence Cook's Art Journal; Correspondence from Pennsylvania and New-Orleans; Annual Report of Our Public Schools; Literary Itams: Commercial Matters, and many other articles of interest.

"COME, BROTHERS, AROUSE !"

It is most unfortunate that our State Convention was not called to meet this week, so as to respond with prompt and stern defiance to the Copperhead demonstration at Philadelphia. We ought, also, to have been able to send a deputation to confer and fraternize with the loyal Southerners' Convention at Philadelphia. We ought to have flad not only our State Ticket, but every Congressman, in the field by the 1st of September. The Confederate guerrillas will be riding around our squares as early as possible, and we ought to be thoroughly prepared for them forthwith.

We shall have a desperate struggle in our State this Fall. The coalition against us is strong in crafty political managers, strong in official "spoils," and will be strong also in money. We can and must beat them, but only by a tremendous effort. We must pour the light into every school district; we must organize and canvass each township; we must have speakers by scores, and meetings in hundreds, from end to end of the State; we must relight the watch-fires of Patriotism on every hill-top, and cause each heart to glow with the fires of Loyalty and

We ought to have a thorough organization of the Republican-Unionists in every election district of the State: nay, we must have it. We ought to be ready to open the canvass in every County, at the latest, on the return of our delegates from Syracuse; we should have a meeting speedily called to organize each township at furthest on Saturday, Sept. 8th. We can beat the Confederates; but not by lying down and going to sleep. We must have a canvass like that of 1860, or that of 1864. We must take holdnot a few of us, but the great mass-with a fixed resolve to deserve success and achieve it. We must reach the heart of the People, arouse their enthusiasm, and cause them to rush to the polls like an avalanche. Men and brethren! let us work!

SHALL WE HAVE ANOTHER REBEL. LION

How much has the Philadelphia Convention, with all the "brains" which its President declared it to possess, done to make treason edious? By the law of the land it is a felonious crime-Doolittle and his following have worked their best to reduce it to a misdemeanor, and Mr. Raymond elaborately treats it as a the proceedings of the Convention, and then honestly to determine whether it was not chiefly assembled for the comfort and consolation of the Confederate mourners. There seemed to be but one idea prevalent upon the seats and the platform, and in the atmosphere of the wigwam-the idea of bringing the loyal States, by wheedling, and bullying, to the discharge of what Mr. Webster used

to call their "disagreeable duties." The tone of the proceedings takes us back ten years. We seem to be living again in a rainy season of compromises. Our minds are excited to disagreeable reminiscence, and professional peace-makers. We are to forget the tremendous events of yesterday, the slaughter, the waste and the panic of the war, and only to remember that the assassins of the Republic lamentably failed in their murderous purposes, and are very much to be commiserated for their disappointment. The baffled Confederates are to be treated, upon the whole, rather more benevolently and charitably than the Prodigal Son. They are not only to have excellent veal for dinner and new coats to their backs and fine rings for their fingers, but they are to be tenderly assured that their little escapade was quite pardonable, and is not only forgiven but forgotten. We deny it. The memory of the loyal land is not quite so short as Dix and Doolittle imagine. The soldiers of the Republic, although dead, yet speak to us. Fine words pay no taxes. Dix and Doolittle move and make motions in a sphere of ideal clemency and poetic graciousness; but the people of this country are confronting hard, practical realities, and have neither taste nor time for indulging in the Philadelphia sentimentalities. We may forgive the sinner, but no dictate of religion requires us to forgive the sin. Dix, Doolittle and Raymond condone and condole in a breath; and, lest the signer should have qualmish doubts of the plenary remittance of his crime, they assure him that he has been, all along, an extremely virtuous character. The force of fondness

can no further go.

We do not like to speak intemperately, but it really seems to us that the whole tendency of this Convention was to incite another Rebellion. Of course, we do not mean to deny that there was a modicum of patriotic words and of loyal professions. Some of those members who uttered them were, perhaps, sincere; while others used them as a certain personage some-times cites the Holy Scriptures. But all these loyal phrases were but the trimmings of the banquet-the solid pabulum was sympathy with the hard fate of the insurrectionists. "Think how much they must have suffered," says Mr. Raymond, with the tears standing in his eyes. Pray, has Mr. Raymond just found out that the way of transgressors is hard? Did not his grandmother teach him that in his callow and innocent days? The Rebels have had a fine dance, and Mr. Raymond thinks it hard to oblige them to pay the piper. He may be assured that, lifthey can dance for nothing, they will be at it again before he is much wiser, or even much older. Indeed, we do not see why they should not pluck up courage and try once more, when the Philadelphia Convention, scowling at the North and threatening the loyal population, tells the discouraged Confederacy under what circumstances it may again properly resort to criminal violence. Mr. Raymond declares that "the Americans who live in the South" would be "unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of a heroic ancestry," should they "accept" those laws which Congress has seen fit, in the exercise of its constitutional prerogative, to enact. When the passage containing this opinion was read, great and emphatic was the cheering and the approbation. The honorable and distinguished member for Maryland cried "Read that again!" and all the little squad of delegates from unreconstructed or halfreconstructed States felt in their fiery souls that the

over Union-shriekers and Union-savers was not yet broken, and did not lose all its magical properties when Gen. Lee surrendered and Mr. Davis retired to Fortress Monroe. We congratulate them upon the discovery. All is not lost! There may yet be another and a more fortunate Rebellion. Why not? Doesn't Mr. Raymond tell them so? Does not the Philadelphia Convention tell them so? Is it not put upon record that their continued loyalty, such as it is, very properly depends upon the contingency of legislation which shall be quite agraçable to their sensitive natures? Thus, we are no sooner well out of the war than political speculators at the North are inviting the uneasy and the desperate to renew it. This is just what the Philadelphia Convention has done. If it did anything more or better, the reporters failed to make note of it.

"T. W." IN THE PILLORY.

The affection of a liar for his lie-the tenacity wherewith he clings to it and fondles it, in spite of exposure, and reprobation, and loathing-has seldom been more strikingly evinced than in the following extract from yesterday's Times:

"This affected zeal in favor of 'Southern Unionists' by THE "This affected seal in favor of 'Southern Unionists' by ITRIBENE, now, contrasts strangely with its openic expressed contempt for them in 1860. Then Union members of Congress from Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina struggled hard to koop their States out of Robellion. With a little help from the North, they would have succeeded. But THE TERRINE of monned and sitgmatized them all. There was, it insisted, no Union sentiment worth cherishing in the South. It was for driving them all out. Indeed, it invited them to go out, denying the right in the Government to prevent secession."

-It is certainly true that, judging the South by what we knew of her public men, we did not, in 1860, believe that she could most surely be kept contentedly in the Union by threatening to whip her if she attempted to go out. We preferred to intrust the maintenance of the Union to Southern ballots, fairly enlightened, rather than to Northern bayonets. If in this estimate of her character and her spirit we did the South injustice, we ask her pardon. But that we "insisted," in 1860, that there was

'no Union sentiment worth cherishing in the South" is a falsehood so monstrous, so glaringly at war with the record, that we marvel at the andacity of its brazen fabricator. For more than five years, we have been steadfastly contending that the South was juggled, bullied, lied out of the Union, against the wishes of a majority even of her Whites. Our proofs will be found summed up in The American Conflict, [Vol. L., p. 347-51] showing that less than one-third of the White population of the then Slave States deliberately chose to plunge into the abyss of Secession Barely seven States, with a free population of 2,656,948, had voted to secode prior to the inauguration of civil war by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, while eight Slave States, counting (with the Federal District) a free population of 5,704,900, had utterly and emphatically refused to do so. Of the seven seceded States, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, having more than half the entire population, were claimed to have given Union majorities in the choice of delegates to the conventions which decreed Secession; and it is very certain that the conspirators were careful not to submit their work to a popular vote for ratification or rejection. But, apart from these, the majority against Secession, prior to the outbreak of the war, was overwhelming. This was proved by the single fact of South Carolina's choosing to secede alone and unconditionally, resisting every entreaty that she wait for 'cooperation." She would have waited-as Massachusetts waited for her sister colonies in 1775-had she supposed them inclined to go out with her. Had Massachusetts ingly declared her independence, in defiance of kindred entreaties, the world would have said. "She knows her sister colonies to be adverse to pushing this quarrel to extremities." And this may be

just as truly said of South Carolina in 1860. We were for the Union in 1860, as we are for the Union now, on the Jeffersonian basis of "the consent of the governed." We maintained then, as we maintain now, that a majority at the South, as well as peccadillo. We ask every man of candor to read all at the North, appreciate its beneficence and desire its maintenance. All that was needed to uphold it then, all that is needed now, is free discussion, and a fair, unconstrained vote of the entire free population of the South. It is the denial of political rights to Four Millions of loyal Southerners that constitutes the only remaining peril to the Union; and that we struggle and hope to see removed at the earliest day. With Impartial Suffrage, there would be no power in disloyalty, North or South, no more work for a Freedmen's Bureau, and no need of troops to uphold the authority of the Republic on any part of her area, save against Indian savages. We are paying a heavy our ears are filled with the old familiar drawl of the | price annually for the crime of putting Four Millions of loyal Southerners under the feet of implacable enemies of the fundamental basis of republican insti-

For sixty years, the policy of estopping Secession by immoral concessions to unrepublican ideas and interests was tried to the utmost. The assumption that the Union is a boon conferred by the South on the North, to be counterpoised by prostrations and genuflexions, is at the bottom of all our woes. Let us be done with it now and forever. Give us Impartial Suffrage, and the vilely misused word "sectional" will fall into disuse; injustice and oppression will cease tobe distinctively "Southern;" righteousness and hu manity will no longer be accounted "fanaticism; and Peace and Union will abide with us evermore.

A VILLAINOUS CALUMNY. The N. Y. Times allows its "veteran journalist" to

say, with reference to Gov. Fenton's desiring our U. S. Senators to represent the Unionists of our State at the approaching Convention of Southern loyalists at

"The Radicals have called upon such Southern Unionists as

How is it that this infamous old villain is allowed thus to prostitute the columns of a journal built up and still custained by the loyal sentiment of the country? He knows right well that the Convention in question was called by the fire-tried Unionists of the South-anch as Gen. A. J. Hamilton, the Hon. Wm. B. Stokes, and Judge Howell. So far as appears, or as we know, no Northern man had any hand in this call. But The Evening Post has repeatedly blamed the Northern Radicals for not sending delegates, unasked, to this Convention; and the Union State Committee of Pennsylvania have at length called upon the loyal men of the North to attend the Convention in mass-not as delegates, nor to participate (unless invited) in its deliberations, but to assure the Southern Unionists of our fidelity and our ardent sympathy. Gov. Fenton has, in the same spirit, requested our U. S. Senators to be present on the part of the Unionists of our State, to tender similar assurances and pledges. Such is absolutely the whole forndation for the atrocious calumny above quoted.

The Evening Post renews and varies its misrepre sentations of the course and views of THE TRIBUNE, which, it says, "fears" the Philadelphia Convention, and "fears" the people; when we fear neither. Ou apprehension that the people may be temporarily deuded by such deceitful guides and counselors as The Post has never shaken our cheerful faith that the ultimate issue of our present complications must be just what we desire-Equal Rights for All. The Pest might justly accuse of fear those who insist on keeping Four Millions of our people dumb and impotent in our public councils; but we, who only ask that All Men's Rights shall be guaranteed and secured by All Men's Votes, and do not doubt that this must finally be achieved, are most upjustly accused of fear. Nor should The Post charge with fearing the people those who only ask that all should vote, while it has no such reproach for those who insist on the continued disfranchisement of oneeighth of the American People.

The Post Insists that we ought to hold a Republi- He broke up meetings of Rebel sympathizers in Nash- case his calling and election are made sure?

can Convention in the South. We are most willing to do so; but Mr. Henry J. Raymond is Chairman of no voice, and the The Post's suggestions should be addressed to him. Our friends tried to hold a Convention in New-Orleans three weeks since, whereupon one hundred of them were murdered and two hundred Were wounded by the constituents of the late Philadelphia Convention. We shall be very glad to hold another there at an early day, but shall much prefer that Phil. Sheridan shall be on hand when it assembles.

The meeting of Southern loyalists in Philadelphia on the 3d prox. has had our heartiest sympathy from the outset; we should have attended it, had not our State Committee called our Convention for that week. And whenever our National Committee or our Southern friends shall call a National Convention to meet in the South, we shall give the movement our heartiest support.

OUR SISTER REPUBLICS. The news from the Republics of Central and South America which we publish from time to time possesse

peculiar interest at this juncture. What with the internal convulsions to which most, if not all, of them seem to be periodically subject, and what with the dangers with which they are externally threatened from the aggressive policy of Spain in relation to her old provinces in this hemisphere, their condition presents a subject demanding the earnest attention of the friends of republican institutions wherever found. Despite the obstacles to their progress interposed by warring factions within their own borders and unprincipled politicians, the most considerable of them seem to be steadily developing their resources and consolidating their strength. Of these Chili is foremost in industrial enterprise. Peru, under the enlightened and energetic administration of her new ruler, seems to be shaking off that torpidity which has for so long a time weighed down her energies. Costa Rica is yearly increasing her valuable products, and Nicaragua is now inviting immigration to her generous soil, and holding out the most liberal inducements for settlers. Considering that these several States had no training for that most difficult of tasks-national selfgovernment, the position they have won, in face of the difficulties they have had to encounter, speaks well for them, and for the principles on which their autonomy is based. Nations are not made in a day. The process of formation is necessarily a slow and lengthened one, and it is only through many vicissitudes and severe trials that they reach a vigorous maturity. The enemies of liberty may sneer at these republics of the new world, and point derisively at them as illustrations of the insufficiency of republican institutions for insuring national vitality and strength; but those who dispassionately trace their brief history, and comprehensively survey their condition, will see nothing whatever to shake confidence in the doctrine of the ability of society to rule itself and administer its own affairs.

The law of political affinity naturally excites the sympathies of America for these struggling Republics. It is impossible for us to view with indifference their hereic efforts to maintain their independence against the wanton aggressions of a European Power. They have claims upon us which cannot be ignored, and which, we are happy to know, there is no desire on the part* of the American people to disregard: As in the case of Mexico, the armed intervention of the Emperor Napoleon, and the attempt to displace republican government there with a monarchical regime, has awakened a feeling of indignation among the people of the United States, and revived in full force the very proper jealousy we feel as to any interrerence of the crowned heads of Europe with the affairs of this continent, so with Chili and Peru, it is not possible for us to be unimsioned spectators of the unscrupulous attacks which have been made upon them by Spain in the recent and yet unsettled difficulties. Uncontrollable circumstances have prevented the American the Chilians and people from giving to Peruvians any very striking practical proof of the national sympathy which is felt for them here in their struggles; but upon this they may confidently reckon-the United States would never stand by quietly and unconcernedly and see them trampled under foot by any European power. With a government in common, as to its distinctive principles, between them and ourselves, their interests, politically, are ours, and their success, we feel, would be as a reflected glory upon us. True republicanism is one the world over, and the obligations of this universal brotherhood we have no disposition to shirk Gen. Kilpatrick, then, the United States Minister to Chili, has but given expression to the national sentiment of the American people, in officially assuring the Chilians of our warm sympathy with them in their difficulties and trials. This act of our Minister's is well timed, and, taken in connection with other current events, will help to convince the monarchs of Europe that the Monroe doctrine is still operative and potent. Our national troubles have not obscured our vision to its paramount importance, in the interests of popular government and republican principles.

THE NEW BROOM.

We are gratified with the way in which Collector Smythe seems to be running the Custom-House. In fact, he is just about the only earnest and sensible Johnson man we know of in this city. He chops off Radical heads without mercy, and sends the trunks home by express. These men at once spring up into a new life, and go to work for their country. He seems to discriminate pretty well, too. He turns out those who can best afford to go. Not a week since, one of these Radicals, of wealthy and influential connections in Western New-York, went home on leave of absence. A note followed him with the intelligence that his place had been permanently filled. He was rich-never should have been in the Custom-House-is good for a dozen votes at home. and we hope his brother will be sent home to keep him company. If Mr. Smythe would consult us, we could designate ten men who, heads on, will do nothing but routine duty as revenue officers, draw pay, and vegetate generally. Heads off, they will return to active life, and help the good cause hundreds, and perhaps thousands of votes, in their several Congressional Districts. We want to see all this class of men removed.

Mr. Smythe not only gratifies us in his removal of the class of men referred to, but he makes other removals at which we rejoice. We believe he has removed more "dead beats"-mere political campfollowers-than any of his predecessors. Many of these men are vile characters, utterly unfit for any responsible duty. We learn that the Secretary of the Treasury desires the weeding out of this entire kidney from the service. This Mr. Smythe is doing with a firm and unsparing band. Of course, the places made vacant are filled by Johnson men. This we expect. We are happy to say that the soldiers are not forgotten, and now and then a most gallant and worthy man gets a good berth. In short, Mr. Smythe is rapidly making a Johnson party in the Custom-House, and in doing so is helping us in one way, at least, in building up the Union party throughout the State. We congratulate President Johnson in having found a man on whom we agree as Collector.

We find the following question in The World : "Are you only now beginning to find out the legitimate fruit of all your merciless confiscations, test oaths, star-chamber Committees, Freedmen's Burcaus, unlawful deulai of representation, inkeriegs with our ascred Constitution, and despotie tramplings upon all the equally sacred rights of our people r"

Mr. Andrew Johnson, whom The World called a

ville, and padlocked Rebel presses without compunetion. He was among the first to declare that a Rebel the Republican National Committee wherein we have had no right whatever to the ballot, and that a loval minority, however small, should rule. He was equally in favor of "tinkering the Constitution," and all the proposed amendments to that instrument, particularly the one affecting representation in the South, were of his recommendation. Now, where was there ever a more blundering and reckless example of trampling upon the rights of the people than in the official telegram which made Rebels, drunken with a day's brutal bloodshed, shout hoarse over defeated free speech and martyred loyalty? It seems hardly credible that Mr. Andrew Johnson could have caused such things to be done: but all that he has undone let no man try to count. Every opinion which he holds to-day is the reverse of his former profession and practice. The World conveniently supports this man, whom it once denounced as a boor, and a "mean white." Any further billiousness about confiscation, arbitrary arrests, &c., ought to be out of the question in The World's new begging and bullying bread-and-butter philosophy, if it seriously desires the President to turn Congress out of the Capitol and erect a Pandsmonium of his friends.

The following is the rescript wherein Gov. FENTON solicits the attendance of the U. S. Senators from our State, to confer with the Convention of loyal Southerners called to meet on the 3d prox., at Philadelphia:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXPOUTIVE DEST. ALBANY, Aug. 17, 1865. How, Mesers, Ira Harris and E. D. Morgan, U. S. Sanators, &c. In view of the justice and the importance of alding in every In view of the justice and the importance of abling in every patriotic demonstration of the friends of loyal government in the South. I take the liberty of requesting you to represent the State of New-York in the Convention of Southern Unionists, called for the 3d of September, in the City of Philadelphia. Permit me, most respectfully and carnestly, to ask your attendance, that you may reassure these tried and true friends of the Union and Constitutional. the Union and Constitutional freedom that the Union party of New-York fully appreciates their continued self-sacrificing efforts to place the States lately in revolt opon a just and stable basis; that it sympathizes with them, and sincerely desires tha redstablishment of local self-government in the communities lately in rebellion, as soon as is consistent with safety and future peace; that we are anxious to see their respective States represented in Congress as early as full assurance can be had that the power of these States will not thereby be placed in Rebel hands, and that we will cordially cooperate with them to these ends.

I have reason to believe that other representative men from the Union party of this State will be present and unite in the deliberations of this important Convention; that it will be an ment, and that it will lend to extended organization throughout the South, and stimulate loyal and patriotic endeavor to harmonize the people and restore the Union upon terms in eatire consonance with the Constitution and the spirit of liberty. Very fespecifully. R. E. FENTON.

Ex-Gov. Pickens, whom we have not heard of since he procured the firing of an unlucky gun, is the latest revivalist in reconstruction. Under the present baneficent moon-phase of political repurrection even the medieval Governor of South Carolina is encouraged to have a pious fling at the negro. Says Mr. Pickens to have a pious fling at the negro. Says Mr. Pickens:

"Give man objects around him dear and worth hving for, and
you necessarily make him a creature of accessy and divilization. Reverse it, and you send him forth cacked and hungry,
and you render him wild, with nothing to live for. Under the
burning ann of the South, congenial to the access, guided by
the intelligence of the white race, there has been developed the
production of a cheap material for clothing. It has been the
organized slave labor of the South that his given a cheap article for clothing the poor. All this bus modelly been destroyed
and the old system of patriarchal slavery has been changed,
and the new system of modern slavery has been changed,
and the new system of modern slavery has been instituted,
whereby the whites and blacks shall both be owned by espitalists and associated wealth in the shape of corporations,
through the power of Government."

The Union was worth living for, but Mr. Pickens ra-

The Union was worth living for, but Mr. Pickens re-belled; and because he was not visited with some of the penalties attached to his crime he has a chance to rail at the negro, who cannot, in his nature and for the life of him, look on shackles and whipping-posts, and perpetual slavery, as "objects dear and worth living for." Convict labor turns out some of the cheapest articles of trade, because it is not paid for; and if Mr. Pickens wishes to test the efficacy of the penitentiary and patriarchal system over which he wails like a hypocritic old turnkey, he has only to beg for a punishment equal to his own special treaton to the Government which made his profession of jailer and slave-owner a tolerably safe one. Inveterate blockheadism and knavery seldom run together so closely as in this specimen of old-style South Carolina

The organ of the prisoner in Fortress Monroe consistently counsels a war by the President. To bring up the bread-and-butter brigade to open fire on the Capitol would be amusing-would amount to no more than Chinese thunder; but to use the army which for four years fought such counselors as The News would be inconsistent, to say the least:

"If the Radical Congress have been gu by of all these crimes against the Republic, it is time that they be distributed and research inpotent in the future. At the next season they should be confronted by the Executive authority and compelled to relinquish their usurped power, he should interpose the power he wields, including, if necessary, the unituary power. The Times speaks in the same violent strain-

Congress sets at defiance both the people and the Constitution, and wantonly usurps an authority to which neither North nor South will peacefully submit." The journal that made the sudden discovery, after a mountain of profession to the contrary, that Slavery was the best state for the negro, may now regard rebellion and revolution desirable. We do notleast of all for the handful of men who want to hold office, serve a well-paying master, make money or notoriety, and resurrect a party still-born. We extract no possible danger from the conclusions of the neighbor. The Times is bold. Let all men be sy-

The Evening Post-for no good reason that w conceive-persists in representing the Northern lepublicans as indifferent to the progress of their p. " ciples at the South and lacking in sympathy with steadfast Unionists of that section. Now, no event of our great struggle has more profoundly el the sympathy of the Republicans than the rewholesale murder of their brethren in New-Orl And no political movement was ever more hes rejoiced in by Republicans than the call for a vention of Southern loyalists at Philadphia. Aud, though none but Southernes are embraced in the call, Gov. Fenton has depute our Senators to attend it; while our Pennsylvanie friends, through their State Committee, have called for a general outpouring to welcome our Southern brethren. We venture to predict that every Northern State will be there represented, ad that the number [present from the North will be

reckoned by thousands. What can The Post mean !

Mr. Henry J. Raymond, having long gone over '2 the enemy with an inconsiderable baggage of political conviction, has perhaps forgotten a small parcel, the rightful property of another party. We are near enough to the honorable gentleman to cry "Ston thief!" but we desire to be polite. Does any one doubt that Mr. Raymond reckoned on carrying a larger pertion of his political congeners to the Philadelphia Convention—still less can it be concealed that Messre, Weed, Raymond, and Johnson have failed signally Is it not patent that the member from New-York, freek and last, intended to betray his party? If there as any doubt upon the subject, we have now to ask the part-proprietor of the Philadelphia Convention to hand over his resignation as Chairman of the National Union Committee. He knows by this time the difference between the two "Union" parties, and cannot mistake the Committee.

Negotiations are in progress to secure the vota (which may or may not include the nomination) of Tammany Hall for Congress in the VIth District to the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, the Johnson incumbent. We hear that the Dictator wants Mr. Darling included. in the arrangement. What has he done to entitle bim boorish tailor," was a violent advocate of confiscato the Tammany vote? Or is he to come out only in tion, test oaths, and . ar-chamber modes of procedure.